

The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY, MANCHESTER BUREAU, 112 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALP STREET, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT, PHONE 111.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, KATLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1934.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Richmond Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, 10th and Main.

Germania Lodge, K. O. P., Elletts Hall, Fitzhugh Lodge, L. O. O. F., 10th and Main.

Friendship Lodge, L. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall, 10th and Main.

Jamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall, 10th and Main.

Law Office, Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, 10th and Main.

O. U. Division, Railroad Telegraphers, 10th and Main.

Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, 10th and Main.

Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Ceres Hall, 10th and Main.

Union Council, R. A. Corcoran Hall, 10th and Main.

J. A. Cummings Assembly, R. S. of G. G. F. Hall, 10th and Main.

Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gatewood's Hall, 10th and Main.

Trinity Lodge, G. T. Central Hall, 10th and Main.

Howard's Grove Lodge, G. T. Howard's Grove, 10th and Main.

Catholic Beneficial Society, Cathedral, 10th and Main.

Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee-Camp Hall, 10th and Main.

Remond Conclave, I. O. H. Central Hall, 10th and Main.

Company D, First Regiment, Armory, 10th and Main.

Company F, First Regiment, Armory, 10th and Main.

R. J. Blues, Ninth and Cary Streets, Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory, 10th and Main.

A LAM APPEAL.

Turn out, Democrats, and vote for your party's nominees. One member of Congress from Virginia may decide which party shall control the House of Representatives, and the question whether that member shall be a Democrat or a Republican may turn upon one vote. Let every Democrat in Virginia ask himself how he would feel if a Democratic candidate failed of election by one vote, and that Democrat had failed to vote. He could never forgive himself, and his fellow Democrats would never forgive him.

SHALL WE GO ON WITH OUR NAVY?

We print elsewhere this morning a very clever and most readable article from the New York Evening Post upon the lessons that our naval officers are disposed to draw from the battle between the Japanese and Chinese ships off the mouth of the Yalu river. Clever, humorous and pathetic also as the Post's article is its logic is that it would be just as well if this country took less interest in supplying itself with all the means necessary for contending with a first-class naval power upon the ocean in case circumstances forced us into such a contest, and, upon that point, we take the most decided issue with the Post. We have already gone far enough in the construction of a modern navy to have four first-class battle ships equal to an encounter with any battle ships in the world, we have two of the second-class, the Texas and the Maine, and we have a number—just how many is not now recollected—of cruisers that compare favorably with the best cruisers that any other power has. The question which the United States has now to consider is, shall we stop in our most favorable progress towards a navy equal to protecting American interests whenever they may be assailed, or shall we go on in our movement towards a navy proportioned to the demands upon it that may arise.

There is, indeed, a still further question involved in case it be decided to build more ships, and that is what shall be the character of these ships. The Times says go on with the construction of all the ships necessary to make us a navy that can protect our coast from a foreigner and make those ships battle ships of the first order until we have all of them that our case requires. We have pretty well reached the end of a policy that calls for pensions to deserters, bounty jumpers and camp followers, and we can, therefore, see just how far we are to be involved by that policy. We see that our liability will go no further than it has already attained to, and it will steadily decrease from this time. This gives us a starting point from which we can reckon with the navy and find out just what we can spend upon an adequate one. We know, therefore, that we can go on with the construction of ships without running any risk that they and the bounty jumpers together will swamp us.

Upon the question whether we should build more battle ships, the article which Secretary of the Navy Herbert has contributed to the current number of the North American Review should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the subject. He takes strong ground for first-class battle ships, and his argument, which is entirely satisfactory to us, is about as follows:

Unprotected ships, if they accomplish anything in war, must at some time come within the influence of the enemy's powerful guns. When the case arises it is good to have the unprotected ships. The heavily protected battle ships may succumb to the destructive attack of the enemy's heavy guns, but in the meantime, it is dealing out havoc to the enemy and it has as good a chance to survive as the enemy has. The one must certainly be destroyed, the other may survive.

Our information concerning the battle at the mouth of the Yalu river is so meagre and unsatisfactory that generalizations from it are dangerous. We may fairly infer, however, that our Navy Department has all the reliable information attainable. Mr. Herbert gives us

a description in detail of all the ships engaged in that fight on both sides. We find that the Chinese have two second-class battle ships, while the best ships of the Japanese were of the cruiser type. The battle ships survived the action with no more than a reasonable injury to one, while one of the best of the Japanese cruisers was so badly disabled as to be practically useless.

Mr. Herbert draws the conclusion, and we think justly, that the lessons of the battle are that we should continue the construction of first-class battle ships until we have all that our situation calls for.

DR. CURRY'S BOOK.

The publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, have sent us a work just issued by them from the pen of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, entitled, "The Southern States of the American Union Considered in Their Relation to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union." In this work Dr. Curry has traced with a master's hand, the formation of the colonies, their development into States, their voluntary association of themselves into a Union in which they reserved to themselves many of their original sovereign rights, and he has laid bare the naked foundations upon which the Union was constructed with a clearness, a force and a simplicity which has never been excelled if it has anywhere been so well done. He has surveyed the whole field with the eye of a student who has perfectly familiarized himself with the entire literature of the case, and with the experience of a statesman who is deeply cognizant of the philosophy of all the different situations that our history as a people has developed.

The work, as its title indicates, is especially devoted to illustrating the conservative, just and constitutional positions which the Southern States have ever taken in the country's history, and it will furnish the foremost men upon the other side much more than they can do to answer Dr. Curry's simple yet powerful recital of the historical facts that demonstrate that the South's course prior to the war was strictly within the limits of its plain, constitutional rights.

We are frank to say that we think Dr. Curry's work has far the most effective defence of the South that we have ever yet been made, and we would like to see it read in every quarter of the civilized world. And it will be read. Our position prior to the war was one founded on granite, and all that is needed for the intelligent opinion of the world to concede it is a plain, simple, unvarnished statement of it like that which Dr. Curry has furnished.

THE CASE OVERSTATED.

The Albany Argus makes the following statement:

"It is estimated that one-third of the voters in this State demand money on election day, and that in several of the counties the civil has assumed even greater proportions. In certain wards in Albany fully two-thirds of the voters want money for their votes."

If we believed this statement we should have but little hope for the future of Republican institutions, for, though the statement is confined to New York, the fact that Republican institutions have produced such widespread depravity there would prove that it was their nature to work out this result, and if that is their nature the virtue of the strongest race would fall before them in time. We do not, however, believe the statement, or anything like it. Within the past twelve years New York has had two elections which totally disprove it. When Mr. Cleveland was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Judge Folger there were ten Republican dollars to be spent in the election to one Democratic dollar; yet, because the Federal administration had the effrontery to come into the contest and try to force Folger upon the people, they rose up en masse and gave Cleveland such a majority as never was heard of in the history of that State.

In the fall of 1932, when the issue between the parties was the reduction of the tariff, the protected industries would have furnished money enough to pay ten dollars apiece to one hundred thousand voters in the State, or, indeed, whatever sum was necessary to secure the State to Harrison. The State went, though, for Mr. Cleveland by the great plurality of 45,318. Loose talk, founded on conjecture, goes for nothing against facts like these. The editor of the Albany Argus has known some cases of very bold purchase of voters, and he has generalized from those cases. He has plainly, however, allowed too much importance to them.

Bribery of the individual voter is infamous, but we do not look upon bribery of the individual voter as the serious danger connected with the corruption of elections. Supposing a great part of the population was corrupt and susceptible to bribery, it is yet too difficult and too dangerous to get at a sufficient number of electors with bribes to determine an election in most cases. The dangerous use of money in corrupting elections is where it is given to political leaders by avowed friends of their own party. The last election in Virginia furnishes an illustration of the way in which money is used in its most dangerous way for corrupting the suffrage. Two or three hundred dollars are given to a candidate for the Legislature by some one interested to have a voice in that Legislature, nominally to assist him in his canvass, but when it gets into his pocket he invariably finds that illicit relations have been thereby established between him and the donor that he is never thereafter able to sever. In this way the donor of the money comes to acquire a dominating influence over the Legislative body, by which he is able to warp it into the performance of whatever he desires to be accomplished. That is the point where money gets in its worst work for corrupting the suffrage.

Its next most baleful work is accomplished in the purchase of the election officers. These are the dangerous places. These are the points at which elections are debauched by the use of money. We entirely agree with Mr. Cleveland, who said, in acting on an application for pardon: "I cannot pardon a crime against the election laws, except it be a case presenting unusually strong considerations for clemency. I consider such offences the worst of all crimes and I know of none, the punishment of which is more important to the public."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: Dr. Chauncey Depew has been amusing himself and astonishing the natives in the inwards of the State by making Republican speeches from a car platform, after the manner of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison on his Presidential campaign in 1888. Dr. Depew seems to enjoy this stumping on wheels. Doubtless the motion generates heat and order, in his intellect, while the time he spends in minutes at the stations where he stops affords him refreshment and allows him dogs and whole menagerie on wheels. New York World: Senator Hill's canvass, which closed on Saturday night, justified the World's description of him

at its outset as a bold, vigorous and resourceful campaigner. He has fought a courageous battle against odds, and he has won. He has won in public life, and if he wins it will be a great personal triumph for him.

Philadelphia Record: The City of Paris brought an associated cargo of passengers as well as barrels, Carnegie, Talmage and Langtry were among the returned wanderers who floated to the United States the best place to make money and other countries the best in which to spend it.

Naval Vindication.

Before any actual fighting had taken place, in the war between China and Japan we pointed out on our pages the extraordinary interest taken in the impending conflict by the Powers not directly concerned in it. This was the chance that the experts could at last see how a modern navy would behave in action. Sure enough, since the battle of Tsushima, the critics and amateurs have been having a joyful time. Special messengers have been rushed to the battle place to make money and other countries the best in which to spend it.

Usually, in such cases, there is at least a pretence of humanity. War is a terrible thing, military students have said, but if it must come, with all its calamities and barbarities, it is our duty to learn what we can from it. There has been almost nothing of this in the discussions of the naval battle between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The newsmen have been having a single expression of sympathy or of horror in the writings of the expert, and they have been looking for confirmation of their own crochets, or refutation of the ridiculous ideas of rival experts, and they have been looking for a chance to gather about a vindication than anything else.

It is the subject of trimmings were not so much a matter of course. A writer would all become victims of monomania. As one enters a store the first sight that meets the eye is a line of velvet and satin, and one looks eagerly at a passer-by to see what her dress is made of, there is nothing but trimming visible.

Whole bodies are made of lace and whole dresses fronted of jet. It reminds one of what somebody once said of a salad, chicken, celery or chips—for it only served as a foundation for the appetizing condiments anyway.

The bodice shown above is an illustration of what I have been saying, for it is all trimming. The bodice is made of lace with velvet folds forming bretelles down the front. The sleeves are made of velvet, and the bodice means a great deal when one reflects upon the price of velvet and its narrowness, in proportion to the size of the sleeve.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

M. R. Ferriter Waives Examination and is Sent on to the Grand Jury.

M. R. Ferriter, charged with the killing of Paul N. Grant, was arraigned before Justice Crutcher yesterday morning and waived examination. He was sent on to the grand jury of the November term.

George Miller, the colored boy who had been charged with the theft of a bicycle, was arraigned on ten different charges. He was in each instance sent to the grand jury.

Francis Washington (colored) was charged with breaking in John Postels' grocery and stealing a lot of groceries. He was also charged with carrying concealed weapons. On both charges he was sent on to the grand jury.

William Jones (colored), charged with carrying a razor, was sent to the grand jury.

George Pyle (colored), charged with breaking into the wood-house of William Poindester and stealing a chicken, was sent on to the grand jury.

Sarah Murray was charged with stealing a black dress and other wearing apparel from a house on 10th and Main. She was continued until tomorrow, in order to secure additional testimony.

Matt Banks, charged with stealing a suit and a hat from G. B. Woody, was sent on to the grand jury.

THE MISSING MAN.

Nothing is Known of the Whereabouts of Mr. J. E. J. Jones.

Mr. J. E. J. Jones, the assistant engineer of the steamship company No. 5, who mysteriously disappeared from his home last week, has been missing for 72 hours. His relatives at the corner of 10th and Main Streets, where he is believed to live, and will see no one. He is believed to be in the hands of some one, and is unable to account for his disappearance, as he was in no trouble, and was not in any danger. He was last seen by his wife, who was in the hands of the police, but the family are making every effort to locate him. He is believed to be in the hands of some one, and is unable to account for his disappearance, as he was in no trouble, and was not in any danger. He was last seen by his wife, who was in the hands of the police, but the family are making every effort to locate him.

Executive Clemency Invoked.

Governor O'Ferrall yesterday declined to grant applications for pardon to the following persons:

Early Taylor (colored), sentenced in October, 1931, in the Greene County Court to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for unlawful shooting.

Nathaniel Jarrell, sentenced in October, 1931, in the Greene County Court to three years' imprisonment for bigamy.

A. D. Jackson, sentenced in the Greene County Court in November, 1932, to two years' and one month imprisonment for felonious assault.

John Dove, sentenced in October, 1933, in the Montgomery County Court to two years' imprisonment for bigamy.

Scott Goodman (colored), sentenced in February, 1930, in the Corporation Court to ten years' imprisonment for malicious shooting.

Robert Scott, of Rockbridge county, who has served one year and eight months on a sentence of three years.

An application for pardon had also been presented on behalf of Jack Prince (colored), who had been sentenced to six months in the Wythe County Court to nine years' imprisonment for shooting.

The Governor also declined to remit a fine imposed upon Dr. L. I. Mullen in April, 1931, in the Kappahannock County Court for not appearing in court.

The application of James Stillwell for the removal of his political disabilities was granted. He had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for felonious assault.

For Debility and Wakeness.

USE ROSEBERRY'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. G. B. Brewer, Baltimore, Md., says: "The best results I have seen from it in a young man debilitated from malaria and myself taking it at nights to get sleep."

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.



ALL TRIMMING.

Yesterday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The Times office was crowded with citizens of Richmond and surrounding towns who wished to see a free sample of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

The throng was composed of people from all the walks of life. The banker, the mechanic and the farmer, as well as anxious as the other to obtain relief from this dread disease. During the day they should miles an hour of the forty-eight in which time Munyon's Remedy is guaranteed to cure.

Professor Munyon's representative was seen at the Lexington Hotel last evening, and in answer to a reporter's inquiries, said: "We have no doubt whatever as to the result of our cure, having passed through the most searching investigations in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Rochester and Buffalo, made by the leading papers in those cities, and in no case have we failed to cure less than 94 out of every 100 who used the Remedies as directed. 'Oh, yes,' he remarked, 'this company puts up a cure for every disease, but the time this investigation is finished we expect to have at least 20,000 people in Richmond converted to our scheme of medicine.'

Munyon's Remedies are radically different from those used by the regular school of homeopathy, or any other system of medicine. There is no experimenting, no guess-work, no danger, no loss of time. If you have a disease, Munyon has the cure.

His remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly at 50 cents, and may save your life. Try.

STOMACH AND DIGESTION CURE.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to three days. It quickly cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and joints. It seldom fails to give relief in 24 hours. Double the price almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

Munyon's Stomach and Digestion Cure cures all forms of indigestion, and all the troubles that attend it, such as acidity, flatulence, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, nervousness, and all the ailments of the stomach, such as heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restlessness and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groin, and all the troubles that attend it, such as frequent desire to pass water, dark-colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes.

CATHARTIC CURE.

Cathartically Cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh of the rectum? If so, ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of Munyon's Cathartically Cured Catarrh of the Rectum. This cathartically cured catarrh of the rectum cures the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the inflamed parts and restore them to a natural and healthy condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Blood Purifier cures all impurities of the blood.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price, \$1.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company put up specific cures for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

Caution: See that the name is spelled with a "Y"; take no other.

ALL GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS

are urgently requested to do their whole duty at the polls to-day and elect our Democratic nominees.

WILLIAM H. ZIMMERMAN, Chairman of the German-American Democratic Club.

Horse Show in New York Creates Stir in Gotham Society.

The personally conducted tour to New York November 10th, via Chesapeake and Ohio Old Dominion steamer, is both attractive and cheap. The rate from Richmond to New York and return, including meals and state-room, being only \$11; tickets good for return within ten days. This party will leave Richmond via Chesapeake and Ohio train at 3 P. M. November 10th, and at Norfolk take their elegant new "Colonial" for New York. It is rarely the case that our citizens are offered such a cheap trip to the Metropolis. Think of it! \$11 Richmond to New York and return, including meals and state-room en route in both directions.

Bankers and Brokers.

Messrs. T. D. Hooper & Co., bankers and brokers, members of New York Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office at No. 8 south Twelfth street. Members of the firm are Mr. T. D. Hooper, of New York; Mr. R. K. Helms, of Washington, D. C.; and Mr. George E. Lee, of Richmond. They are prepared to buy for investment or on margin, stocks and bonds dealt in on New York Stock Exchange, and future deliveries in cotton, grain, and provisions, with exclusive private wire to Washington, Baltimore, New York and Chicago.

The finest Oysters at Hulcher's.

Real merit is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the kind. Try it.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or grip. Sold by all druggists.

THE GREAT TEST BEGINS.

1,281 Persons Suffering From Rheumatism Called For a Free Sample of Munyon's Guaranteed Cure.

The Results From Each Case Will Be Published by The Times as the Investigation Goes On.

Distribution Continued Tuesday Morning, Beginning at 9 O'clock, at The Times Office.

THE COHEN CO.

that has made Richmond one of the most important retail shopping places in the South

Three months ahead of other Retailers in America—we have dropped to the

Low Tariff Prices

at once and without the asking on the part of our public.

Twenty-Three hundred yards of the Best American Prints, black grounds, with pretty colored printing; 8c has been the price; these for 3-7-8c.

WRAPS. We lead in the prices; let other merchants follow if they will.

Thousands of the handsomest Garments here yoked to most astonishing prices.

Oxford Jersey Coats, might be \$10; we sell at \$6.99.

Navy or Black Real Chinilla Coats for \$12.50.

Military Double Cheviot Capes for \$3.50.

Coverlet Cloth Double Capes, with velvet for \$12.50.

New Golf Caps, plaid interior, Coverlet for \$3.50.

Silk Plush Capes, 20 inches in length, with full sweep, trimmed with Martin fur, \$8.00.

Braided Silk Plush Capes for \$12.

New Tariff Underwear prices.

LADIES' DRAWERS, good cotton, four tucks and wide hem, for 19c.

14in GOWN for \$1; cluster tucks and embroidery yoke, open neck, with wide embroidery, sleeves to match, for \$1.60.

60c. GOWN for \$1; cluster tucks, for \$2.00.

Trimmed with beading, cambric ruffle, for 25c.

FULL SKIRT, good heavy cotton, wide unbordered ruffle, headed with three tucks, or with wide cambric ruffle, edged with cluster tucks, either for 25c.

45c. DRAWERS for 25c; good heavy cotton, with ruffle of embroidery, headed with cluster tucks, for 25c.

NEW TARIFF PRICES ON NEW VASES.

Just received, a new line English Pottery Vases, in most attractive designs and most beautifully decorated. UNDER THE OLD TARIFF \$2.50 to \$12.50 each; UNDER THE NEW, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

Exquisite Bohemian Flower Vases, graceful shapes and gold decorations, old tariff prices, 50c to \$6 each; under the revised, 29 cents to \$3.50.

Cups and Saucers 25 cents.

French China Cups and Saucers—afternoon and chocolate shapes—Dresden decorations—under the OLD TARIFF \$9 dozen; under the NEW, 25c. each.

Spoons 29 cents a dozen.

Silver-Plated Teaspoons, plain pattern—under old tariff price, \$1 dozen; the new, 25c.

Silver-Plated Tablespoons—old tariff price, \$1.50 dozen; the new, 50c.

Water Pitchers 13 cents.

Fire Polished Water Pitchers, half-gallon size, value 25c. each, for 12c.

THE COHEN CO.

KNOW ALL!

First: That we are the only regularly incorporated Optical Company in the State.

Second: That we have no competitors with our prices and that we employ no traveling agents.

Third: That our only office is located at 915 East Main Street, near factory at 5 south Tenth street.

Fourth: That the cause of our large and constantly increasing patronage may be found in the

RELIABILITY OF OUR SERVICE.

at moderate charges.

For prompt and preservation of the sight have your glasses accurately fitted at our well-known Optical Office. Examination Free.

THE S. GALESKI OPTICAL CO.

915 E. Main street. se27-su,tu,th,fr

COLD STORAGE.

Dry and Uniform Temperature

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PERSHABLE GOODS,

At Reasonable Rates.

KIRGAN & CO.,

FIFTEENTH AND CARY STS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

WORKS FOR ITS PATRONS.

Its Patrons Work

FOR THE

PEOPLE'S STORE.

It's the United Interest with

The Cohen Co.

NO DAY'S

TREMENDOUS SALE

Has Been Extended For

THIS DAY

---AND---

WEDNESDAY.

REFER TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN SUNDAY'S TIMES.

In the Furnishing of a Home

there is nothing more important than the Dining-Room. You pay a great deal more at a finely furnished restaurant than at a lunch counter for the same thing, and very willingly, too. The same thing applies to your own home. Now we would like to call your attention to a shipment of Buffets just received. The prices of these range from \$14.50 to \$65, and they are all POLISHED FINISH. We have also received a shipment of Dining Tables which have elegant POLISHED QUARTER-SAWN TOPS AND LEAVING TURNED AND FLUTED LEGS. Just think of a Table like the above described, 8 feet long, for \$15. Come to see us. We want your trade and will get it if prices and careful buying are a consideration.

JURGENSEN'S

421 E. Broad Street. (cor. su, tu, th)

First: That we are the only regularly incorporated Optical Company in the State.

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THE TOWER

Julius Stole & Sons, 201 and 203 E. Broad St.

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there is nothing more important than the Dining-Room. You pay a great deal more at a finely furnished restaurant than at a lunch counter for the same thing, and very willingly, too. The same thing applies to your own home. Now we would like to call your attention to a shipment of Buffets just received. The prices of these range from \$14.50 to \$65, and they are all POLISHED FINISH. We have also received a shipment of Dining Tables which have elegant POLISHED QUARTER-SAWN TOPS AND LEAVING TURNED AND FLUTED LEGS. Just think of a Table like the above described, 8 feet long, for \$15. Come to see us. We want your trade and will get it if prices and careful buying are a consideration.

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